## Amusements Co-Night.

MOT OPERA HOUSE-8:15-" Virginia." OOTH'S THEATRE—S—" Monte Cristo."

ASINO—S—" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-" The Squire." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-"Countess Dubarry." TAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Joshua Whiteomb." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Her Atone-

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-" Iolanthe." NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. Madison Square Theatre-8-" Young Mrs. Winthrop.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-" The Black Venus." BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-3-San Francisco

THALIA THEATRE-S-"Das Gefaenguiss." THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-"McSoriey's Inflation." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-" A Parisian Romanco. WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King." WINDSOR THEATRE. -8-" Esmeralda."

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Business Notices.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-The French Senate yesterday rejected the first clause of the Expulsion bill and adopted a measure providing for the banishment of a Prince found guilty of furthering pretensions endangering the State. === General Von Kamake, the German

Prince Napoleon has arrived in London. Congress.-In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced looking to the suppression of the opium traffic, and to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions. Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. = In the House, bills were introduced for the suppression of lotteries, and to promote the efficiency of the Naval Observatory. The Tariff bill occupied the greater portion of the day session.

Booth ended his engagement in Berlin last night.

Domestic .- The Bay State Iron Company, of Boston, has suspended. = Ex-Attorney-General Mac-Vengh and ex-Postmaster-General James testified in the Star Route trial yesterday. === It is stated that the President will appoint the Civil Service Commissioners this week. = The Ohio River is rising below Cincinnati; great damage has been done to property along its banks, ==== Governor Cleveland has vetoed the bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County to anpropriate money for the purchase of land upon which to erect a soldiers and sailors' monument.

CITY AND SUBURDAN .- The funeral of William E. Dodge took place yesterday. === The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was held. = Judge Barrett decided that the merger agreement of the elevated roads was inoperative. = The Lincoln Club celebrated the seventyfourth anniversary of Lincoln's birth. == The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees held a meeting The taking of testimony in the Burr will contest was closed. == Peter Cooper celebrated his ninety-third birthday. = A fire caused considerable alarm in the Cosmopolitan Theatre. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4124 grains), 83.31 cents. = Stocks were dull, after a lively opening, and prices declined and closed

weak. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and coider weather, possibly followed by increasing cloudiness. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 25°; average, 3212°.

Friends of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will find many points of satisfaction in the annual report of the trustees. The condition of the institution and the art schools attached to it is prosperous. There is no debt on the Museum, and there is a small sum in the treasury. The report further points out that this prosperity is almost entirely due to the liberality of the trustees and their friends in and other objects of art. Due appreciation of this kindness is expressed.

It might naturally be expected that even Democratic legislators would be inclined to diminish, rather than increase, the difficulties with which the trade of this city is burdened; but a bill is now favorably entertained by them at Albany which does not justify any such expectation. It is a measure to prevent freight trains from running below Sixtieth-st. The bill is awakening a good deal of indignation among the merchants, and with reason. One of them asserts that it now costs \$30,000,000 a year to transfer through this city the 15,000,000 tons of freight handled by roads. It is well known that excessive terminal charges and lack of proper facilities in that regard greatly retard the commercial growth of this city. The bill ought to be defeated.

The series of six lectures on Astronomy delivered by Professor C. A. Young at the Church of the Strangers, and fully reported in our news columns, have been collected in a themselves with the responsibility of de- absolute fee simple; and, thirdly, to give to and maple syrup that contained 35 per cent.

TRIBUNE EXTRA in response to numerous pressing demands from our readers. The proofs of each lecture have been carefully revised by the author, and all the illustrations have been suggested by him. The public are given the assurance of absolute accuracy in this reproduction of the Professor's familiar master. We have no hesitation in pronouncing these lectures the most instructive and delightful which have been delivered before any American audience in many a year. The title of the Extra is "Six Lectures on Astronomy," No. 83 of the regular series; price 10 cents; sent postpaid to any address.

The French Senate has now taken direct issue with the Chamber of Deputies, by rejecting the first clause of M. Fabre's Expulsion bill by a vote of 148 to 132. This prohibits princes from holding any civil or military post in the service of the Republic. Without this clause of course the other two have no reason for being. A more moderate measure, however, submitted by M. Waddington, was approved by a vote of 165 to 127. It provides that any seditious prince may be banished after a trial before the Senate or a Court of Assizes. But the Deputies will hardly be in the mood for a compromise. The issue being joined, therefore, it remains to be seen which House the country will support. The drift of opinion and events seems to indicate that President Grévy and the Senate will be victorious.

The Liberals will have a hard time to carry out their plans for the session of Parliament which opens next Friday. They wish to give their attention almost exclusively to legislation which shall benefit England and Scotland, such as the extension of the franchise and redistribution. But the Irish members, whose political capital is agitation and grievances, certainly will not consent to be thrust aside. According to the cable dispatches, their programme is already announced. It consists of a bill embodying a plan for local government of Ireland, amendments to the land acts, and numerous official inquiries. Probably they will receive all possible help from the Conservatives, whose policy will be to make the Gladstone Government unpopular with the people because it neglects English affairs. But the Opposition will need to work carefully. If they help the Irish obstructionists they may have the larger account to settle with the voters.

It is ramored that political influence will be brought to bear to soften the unpleasant situation of the "jury-fixers," and to let them off as easily as possible. It can hardly be that any of the Democratic leaders will undertake such a job as this. The crime of these men is too grave, and the public will not tolerate any interference with the law. To be caught at it would be too serious. The Commissioner of Jurors will undoubtedly press the cases so far as he is able; but it is in the courts that interference may be looked for. Forewarned is forearmed, and the judges will do well to keep closer watch on the proceedings than ordinarily. It is already a subject of remark that so light bail was accepted for the accused men election. by the Police Justice before whom they were taken. The Code forbids the acceptance of any bail from a prisoner who is charged with a crime the penalty for which is more than five years' imprisonment. Yet that was the case of

the "jury-fixers." The floods in the Ohio Valley are assuming frightful proportions. At Cincinnati yesterday the gauge showed the depth of water to be 63 feet and 7 inches, and the certain indications were that it had not yet reached its highest point. That will probably be touched to-day, and it may exceed the highest water mark known there-64 feet and 3 inches-which was suffering which these floods have brought is streets in Cincinnati, will not generally be rendered penniless. But the loss of property is ter hereafter may witness a repetition of the destruction of this. The matter seems to de mand imperatively the attention of some of the Western Legislatures. A careful inquiry might show some remedy. Further destruction of the woodlands at least should be prohibited.

STILL BLUNDERING.

We never had any doubt that our Demoof their late victory and the prestige which their success in the November elections gave them. That of course was the expectation of every intelligent citizen who had watched the course of the party and known its history for the past twenty years. It has so often upset its own dish so soon as it was fairly filled that we have come to look for nothing else. In the very hour of its victory public opinion discounts its defeat in the immediately succeeding contest. It was in consequence of this feeling of the comfortable and confident assurance that however noisily they came in last November, they had not come to stay, that the great good natured public took it so philosophically as it did, enjoying it all as a huge joke instead of active members. It is the intention of the men lamenting over it as a calamity. Everybody understood that the first purpose being answered, of bringing the Republican party back to its senses and out of control of the "Bosses," the second was to give the Democratic party rope enough to hang itself.

But no one supposed the leaders in the present Congress were going to begin the blundering so soon. It was thought the might possess their souls in patience, and not begin adjusting the noose around the party's neck until the XLVIIIth Congress should have a forty years ago took up the emancipation chance at it. There was a period of a few weeks, as all remember, immediately following the elections, when the party seemed quite sobered by the responsibilities it was about to the men who have set themselves to remove assume. Some of its newspaper organs discoursed very sensibly upon the subject. They seemed aware that the place of greatest peril for the party was just on the edge of power; strong and deep the feeling for the Indian is the way of gifts and loans of choice pictures that it had been so long its habit as to have become almost its second nature to go one of the members of the Philadelphia assowild with excesses on the heels of temporary success, and so throw away the further fruits of victory; and they set themselves at work to counsel reason and counteract the ruinous tendency. They seemed so conscious of the real state of affairs and discussed it with so much reason and common sense, and the whole party had such an appearance of being impressed with the necessity of behaving itself decorously and properly, that we really had no idea that they would commit any serious blunders during the short session of the present Congress.

We counted too much on their discretion and good sense. The Democrats of the XLVIIth Congress could not want for their successors to begin the blundering. They want to make the people sorry for having given them a majority in the next Congress before that body meets. They have entered upon that enterprise with every prospect of success. They are proposing to saddle giving the Indian his land in severalty by an

bill during the session. The result of such a policy will be that in the first place they will make themselves odious to the manufacturers and business men of the country by their persistent and factious opposition to the passage of any law adjusting existing inequaltalks on the science of which he is so great a ities in the traffic. Second, they will take the tariff question-upon which they have never been able to agree, and with which they had a most melancholy experience in the last Presidential campaign-over into the next Congress, where they will be very likely to quarrel over and perhaps split upon it. Third, the chances are that they will have no better success in the next Congress in agreeing upon a tariff than in the three Congresses in which they have already failed miserably. If they fail, they have an element of weakness and discord for their Presidential canvass of 1884. If they should succeed in agreeing upon and passing a tariff, they would have something positive to defend, and experience teaches us that their only hope before the people is never in offering any positive policy of their own, only in attacking the policy of their opponents. In other words, they are never constructive, but always destructive, in their tendencies and practice.

It seems almost incredible that these people can be so blind. It is a question out of which Democrats can certainly make no capital except as they can find opportunities to criticise and condemn Republican treatment of it. And now that Republicans propose to take the responsibility of passing a measure upon which they are willing to go to the people, leaving it open for Democrats to pick flaws in for the next eighteen months, the Democrats are resorting to parliamentary tactics to defeat them. What elemental stupidity.

A STRONG MAN COMING FORWARD.

Mr. John Morley now has an excellent chance of securing a seat in Parliament. He is standing as the Liberal candidate for the vacancy for Newcastle-on-Tyne, caused by the retirement of Mr. Ashton Dilke, a brother of the Cabinet Minister. The district is one in which an advanced Radical so distinguished as Mr. Morley ought to find little difficulty in heading the poll, and unless Mr. Cowen's intrigue against him is more formidable than it has been represented in THE TRIBUNE's special cable dispatches, he will probably have a seat at St. Stephen's when Parliament reassembles. Mr. Morley has made two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, once in a by-election at Blackburn, and again in the general election of 1880 at Westminster, the constituency which crowned itself with honor in electing John Stuart Mill as its representative, only to desert and repudiate him in the end. The disciple shared the fate of the master, for although Mr. Mill's successor in the leadership of Radical thought made a plucky fight, he was defeated by a heavy majority. It is strange that Mr. Morley should have been denied so long the opportunity of a Parliamentary career, and it is to be hoped that the Northumbrian Liberals will now give him effective support, and secure his

While Mr. Morley's reputation is based mainly upon literary achievements such as his biographical studies of Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot, and his Life of Cobden, he has simed to be a practical politician rather than an author. His instincts have been democratic, and he has interested himself in all questions relating to the welfare and social elevation of the working classes. He has even avowed himself a republican in principle, and invariably refers in terms of respect and admiration to American institutions, while at the same time he cannot admit that the time has yet come for sweeping away menarchy in England. Like Mr. Mill, he reached fifty-one years ago. Happily the is a subtle sceptic in matters of faith, but with an earnestness of purpose and seriousness of Henry Prouse Cooper, the New-York tailor, was in no degree comparable with the distress now tone which are almost religious, he has devoted received in London yesterday as a suspicious person and with the distress now son and with the distress now and critical ability to the tea imported into this country is adulterationally released. —— Edwin driven out of their homes, except in some the discharge of his political obligations as a has become so influential during the last deimmense, and the worst of it is that each win- cade. Probably no other magazine editor has done so much to promote intellectual activity among educated Englishmen, and to make polities a practica! study to be diligently pursued as one of the highest social duties, as Mr. Morley, so long the conductor of The Fortnightly. De spite his independent position on the Irish question, London journalism during the last three years has felt the wholesome stimulus of his presence and has been invigorated in tone. cratic friends would blunder away the fruits The promotion of so earnest and influential a political thinker to active public life in Westminster will be an event of real significance.

THE INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

An association has just been formed in Philadelubia, of which the object is " to secure to the " Indians the political and civil rights already guaranteed to them by treaty and statutes of the United States, and such as their civili-"zation and circumstances may justify," Wayne McVeagh is president, George M. Dallas vice-president, and Mr. John Welsh, our late Minister to England, Judge Sharswood and other men of equal influence are among the making this movement to extend the Association, if possible, by the formation of branch societies until it becomes a National organization; and in every practicable way to rouse and keep alive public interest in the matter until this great wrong is righted. Such societies are springing up all over the country, in the Church and out of it; and the zeal with which young men especially are taking up the cause of this wronged race reminds us of the fervid enthusiasm of those other young men who of the slave as the work of their lives. They were few and feeble at first, but their zeal bore great fruit. There can be no doubt that this blot from the honor of the Nation will succeed. The fact that shrewd politicians are now eager to lend a helping hand shows how among the people. Mr. Henry S. Pancoast, ciation, made last summer a tour among the Indian reservations for the purpose of judging of the matter from his own observation. He has recently published an account of what he saw, and prefaces the narrative with a clear and succinct statement of the difficulties of this great problem and of its remedies. "The In-"dian," he says, "is separated from the rest of our 'population by two great barriers-the difference of race and the difference of his political position-from that of every other man in the community. The reservation is an island of darkness. On it the Indian is an alien. How can we keep these still places in the midst of 'the current; a bit of the stone age in the "crush and fever of American enterprise? We must either butcher them or civilize them, and what we do we must do quickly." Education he believes to be the first action necessary to break down the race barrier. Secondly, we must break down the tribal relation by

rights as a citizen.

This is precisely the course advocated by THE TRIBUNE for ten years, except that we would begin where Mr. Pancoast ends.

PARK MANAGEMENT. General Viele's fluent commentary on the reports of the Engineers of the Park Board seems to indicate that his stock of ideas has received no material enlargement since the time when his alleged design for Central Park was superseded by the one which has made that pleasureground famous as a consistent work of landscape art. His notion that the shrubbery obstructs the circulation of air is not a novel one. It inspired the artists of the Sweeney-Hilton regime, as the traces of their handiwork still testify. It was elaborated and dwelt upon with unction in some of the earlier manifestos of Mr. Aneurin Jones. It has been the favorite idea of all former Commissioners and Superintendents who had no genuine appreciation of the primary purpose for which the Park was created. But when it is repeated in connection with recommendations to cut away the groups of shrubs on the inner curves of the driveways and proposals for establishing a menagerie in the meadows, the project to hand over the control of the parks to a single Commissioner is not likely to meet with much favor so long as Mayor Edson is to have the naming of that official. Public sentiment in relation to park matters

was never more alert or more intelligent than it is to-day, and it can be trusted as a conservative force against any immediate assault upon the Park by the men selected to preserve it. Nevertheless attention should be directed to General Viele's deliverance in regard to the collection of animals at the Arsenal. A zoological garden ought to be an open-air recrea tion ground; and although its direct and immediate purpose is entirely different from that of a park, it might be an appropriate adjunct to a park. It may be assumed, too, that New-York needs a zoological collection as a part of her educational system. But Central Park was not designed with reference to the introduction of such a garden. It offers no space adequate to the present needs, much less to the progressive demands, of such an expensive institution. General Viele glibly advises to place it "somewhere north of the Reservoir." But where precisely? The open stretches of sward are not so many vacant lots which can give hospitable entertainment to any show which knocks for admission. Mr. Sweeney built some bear stables in the North Meadow, but his experiment was so disastrous that it will hardly be repeated on that ground. It cannot be conceived that even a Park Commissioner could be so stolid as to contemplate without pain any desecration of the charming lawn space between the Reservoir and the Transverse Road. Where, then, shall the menageric display itself? The fact is, that a zoological collection at all worthy of the city could only find room in the Park by murdering its landscape effects-without murdering the

Park, that is, in its essence. The very fact that a zoological garden should be one of the city's possessions makes the menace from this enterprise more serious. It should be the one intrusion which a chosen protector of the Park should be prepared to resist. When, therefore, a new Commissioner advertises his sympathy with the most dangerous scheme of invasion which threatens the city's chief pleasure-ground, and talks in a happy-go-lucky way of chaining up his wild beasts "somewhere above the Reservoir," as if space could be cleared for the menagerie almost anywhere, he does not add to the popular estimation of his taste, intelligence or judgment. Experience should have taught General Viele to go slow.

FRACOS IN THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

A Congressional committee made some inquiries recently in regard to the adulteration of tea. It was learned that a large quantity of solved to report a bill to remedy the evil. Afterward it was proposed to amend the bill so as to make it apply to adulterated sugar also, and there the matter rests.

If by more legislation Congress can prevent or lessen the practice of adulterating tea and sugar or other articles of food, no time should be lost in doing it. It is a growing evil from which a patient and long-suffering people call for relief. So far as this State is concerned, however, the wrong is not due to a want of legislation. If anything, there are too many laws on that subject now on the statute books. This is particularly true of the acts that apply to the adulteration of butter or the sale of oleomargarine and lard-cheese, as can easily be shown. The same difficulty exists in enforcing these laws as with those that apply to letteries and ram-shops. As a rule, District-Attorneys and others whose duty it is to prosecute do not want to go further in that direction than they are obliged to go. They fear it may hurt their party or themselves when they come up for re-election. What is most needed, therefore, is some way to compel the well-fed and highlypaid public officials to do their duty. The only remedy for the evil, probably, is in public opin-

ion as expressed at the polls. Under the sanitary code of this city the local authorities have had the power for many years to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food, but with the exception of the occasional arrest of a few milk-dealers, no attempt is ever made to enforce that part of the code. Two years ago a very stringent State law was enacted to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs, and the newly-created State Board of Health was given the power to adopt such measures as seemed necessary to secure the enforcement of the act, and to employ the necessary inspectors and analysts. The apparent results of this law and the expenses incurred under it, so far, are shown in a bulky volume recently issued giving the second annual report of the State Board of Health, with other docu-

Experts were employed to analyze and report on various samples of food and drugs purchased in different parts of the State. Of the 40 samples of butter examined, 21 were pronounced not genuine. The sophistications of milk were found to be "extremely common." The locations were ascertained of 63 "creameries" that send skimmed milk to this city, which is sold on its arrival as whole (pure) milk. Of the samples of olive oil analyzed, 9 proved to be adulterated. Lard was found to be adulterated and in some cases unwholesome. Of 280 samples of bakers' chemicals and breadstuffs examined, 35 were adulterated, and 8 out of 117 samples of flour. In the matter of spices the proportion of adulterated articles was 112 out of 180, the percentage of adulteration in a single article, cinnamon, being 81.8. There were 29 samples of quinine pills examined, and in every case the amount of quinine sulphate was below that which it was professed the pills contained. In ground coffee 19 out of 21 samples contained foreign substances, and one sample consisted wholly of roasted hominy. Honey was purchased in anti-monopoly greecry stores that contained 50 per cent of artificial glucose,

feating every attempt to pass a Tariff every Indian fit for it his civil and political Refined cane sugars were pronounced cleaner practised is the addition of glucose, which is also used largely in confectionery with terra

alba and vellow chromate. There is abundance of this kind of evidence in the book to confirm the general belief that the practice of adulterating food and drugs is carried on to a great extent to the injury of the public health, and also to the injury of public morals by encouraging fraud. We look in vain, however, to find the record of the prosecution of a single one of the grocers or druggists who sold the adulterated articles. It ought to be the duty of the State Board of Health to make a better use of the evidence it accumulates than merely to print it in a book. If it called the attention of the District-Attorneys or other prosecuting officers to these frauds, the fact should

It is hardly worth while to pass laws if they

have been mentioned.

are not to be enforced. In fact, every act that is notoriously disregarded without the infliction of any penalty should be repealed without delay; otherwise it tends to create a want of respect for laws in general. A flagrant instance of this open violation of law is found in the manufacture and sale of eleomargarine, butterine, and lard-cheese. Not satisfied with the general act of 1881, and previous legislation in regard to the adulteration of food, the Legislature of 1832 again took up the subject. It passed no less than four separate bills to prevent the sale of imitation or adulterated butter and cheese as the genuine articles. As might be expected, these acts conflict, though they are all now on the statute books. Chapter 214 makes the coloring of oleomargarine and lard-cheese in imitation of butter and cheese respectively punishable by fine and imprisonment. Chapter 215 repeats 214 with variations prohibiting the imitation in color of genuine butter, and applies to keepers of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses, as well as makers and dealers, but prescribes a somewhat different penalty from the previous chapter, half of the fine to go to the informer and half to the poor. Chapter 238 provides that every person who manufactures for sale or offers for sale or exports any substance in semblance of butter and cheese, "not the legitimate product of the dairy," shall brand the same "oleomargarine butter," or "imitation cheese," as the case may be, "in Roman letters not less than one-half inch in length." There are various penalties attached to this act. Still the Solons at Albany were not satisfied and enacted Chapter 246, providing another penalty for "any person who shall hereafter sell either at wholesale or retail any oleomargarine, butteriue, suine, or other substance not butter and represent the same to be butter.

After all this legislation it might be supposed that the person who sells imitation butter or cheese for the real article would be severely punished. Not so, however. If any prosecutions have followed, they have been concealed from the public. But recent investigation in this city shows that the evil is greater now than ever before. Three firms in the State are manufacturing 560,000 pounds of oleomargarine per week, nearly all of which is consumed within its borders. Over 20,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine butter and about 2,000,000 pounds of lard-cheese were manufactured in this State | last year. Farmers are buying it to mix with their butter in order to get a small share of the immense profits which some "anti-monopoly" grocers are reaping. Besides, a large amount of butter is sold adulterated with lard and cottonseed oil. In the upper story of a pork-packing establishment in this city 5,000 pounds of larded butter are manufactured every week. A large dealer in this city affirmed that one-half the butter sold is either adulterated or imitation. The number of retail dealers whe sell the imitation articles for what they really are can be counted on one's fingers. And yet the statute books are loaded down with laws to prevent this wholesale fraud, while honest farmers and dealers are being crowded out of the dairy

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver an address sefore the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston, on February 22.

A tablet to the memory of the late George Hollingsworth is to be erected in the Boston Art Museum by his former pupils in the Old Lowell Insti-tute Drawing School.

Major Phipps, the notorious Philadelphia Alms house plunderer, is still in prison in Canada, but is as well as might be expected under the circumstances." He is treated with all the consideration due to a man who wears the unique distinction of having stolen the roof of the building intrusted to

Felix de Fontaine once asked the late Charles R. Thorne, ir., if he ever felt nervous on the stage. On the first night, invariably," was the reply. "Many and many a time I've gone on in a cold perspiration and with knees shaking so that I thought they would give way. I remember playing one night at the utmost disadvantage; wasn't feeling we'll: house was light, and I didn't care much for the play. Sudnealy I caught the face of a ten-year-old boy in the audience who was crying. That in-spired me, for I felt that I had inspired him. I played to that little fellow all the rest of the evenig. and never more to my satisfaction,

The brand-new diadem to be-perhaps-placed apon the brow of the Emperor of All the Russias next May, will be the last-to date-of many crowns; just how many, it would be difficult to de-When Nicholas was Czar there were stored up in the Kremlin sixteen crowns, and it is quite probable that the number has been added to since. Certainly Alexander III. has gained one new one already, for he new styles himself Lord of Turkestan. Some of these crowns are very rade adairs,—a hoop of rusty iron or a cap of fur,—but each implies conquest or dominion over some tribe

Prince Constantine Boudesko, of Roumania, and Mile. Marie Sière, a popular actress, are about to be married in Paris, and this is how it came about: She was deserted by a faithless lover, but, being a woman of spirit, she followed him up and shot him, nearly killing bim. For this she was put on trial, but the late M. Lachaud secured her acquittal. Soon after she received a letter from the Prince, who was then at Bucharest, stating that atthough he had never even seen her, he had fall m in love with her nerole qualities and wanted to marry her. She thought the letter a hoax, and took no notice of it, but he, finding that his missive remained ananawered, hastened to Paris, urged his suit in person, and was finally accepted.

GENERAL NOTES.

Armed sentries patrol before the tomb of General Garfield day and night, relieved at intervals with the usual formalities of military discipline. "Whenever the officers of the guard are changed," says The Cincinnati Commercial, "they open the coffin, identify the corpse and exchange receipts for it. Thus have we put the body of the slain President into a daily morgue and a continuous post-mortem examination, violating all the sanctity of the grave, and forcing the soldiers into this repulsive duty in the name of honoring and guarding the remains. The tomb is violated to pro-tect it from violation."

The audience which filled the Lexington, Ky., Opera-House the other evening interrupted the perform ee with lusty cheers for Governor Blackburn, who had come late and was about to take his seat in the dress

rendered a few days ago in Virginia. Just before Chris. mas a young man named James Lucas procured severrallons of whiskey in the town of Covington for the avowed purpose of celebrating the coming holiday with a regal debanch. When the day came he proceeded to carry out the programme to the letter. White he and several companions were guzzlung the whistey, a loy of twelve years fell into their clutches, afferding them the cans of having more " inn. They britted idm to drink, Lucas administring the whiskey and holding him up while he gulped down the last of three pints. The boy then sank to the floor, and no physician being within call, soon expired. Lucas has just been convicted of nurrier in the second degree and sentenced to nine years at hard labor in the State Penlicutary.

A Santiago correspondent of the Libertad of Talea relates the following story, which shines with the old familiar gleam of the mining camp fire, and in An Austrian engineer has made a wonderful discovery in the desert of Atacama. It appears that once upon a time a member of the ancient tribe of Changes, who was known as the Chango Acacena, used to sell to the house of Artola, which is still in existence at Cobija, ores of almost pure silver. About the year 1839 a great crime was committed in Copiapo, for which Aracena suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Just previous to the entence being carried into effect Aracena offered to pay off the national debt if he was pardoned. The offer was refused, but Aracena, unwilling to die with so great a secret in his breast, communicated it to his lawyer, Don Vincente Quesada, who is still alive and in good health Lawyer Quesada, in his turn, communicated it to the engineer in question, and it was while searching for Aracena's mine that he made the discovery already re-Aracena's mine that he made the discovery already referred to. The mines are of sliver and nickel, and the ores are of sley of 9,000 marks. The engineer has brought a plece of the ore weighing sixty pounds to Valparaiso, and the captain of the vessel which conveyed the precious lump became so enthusiastic over the discovery that he offered \$200,000 for a share. The Chango's hidden treasure is also in a fair way of being discovered, the primitive tools he made use of having been found already. These mines are situated in the famous animeral district called "Vaca Muerta." A company is being formed to work this new and wonderful discovery.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

An enterprising merchant in a city not more than a thousand miles from New-York displayed a sign yesterday on which was displayed the legend; Send me a bung-hole and I'll build you a barrel; send me a frog and I'll build you a pond; send me a tom-cat and I'll build you a fence." These golden promises may be original with this merchant, but if we mistake not they were taken bodily from the platform of the last Democratic National Conven-

The water is pretty high in the Ohio River just now, but for real high water look out for the flood that will overtake Congressmen who are convicted in the eyes of the public of shirking their duty on the Fariff bill.

The Buffalo Courier makes an elaborate argument to prove that General Butler really will not do at all as a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1884. P. S.—Hon, Grover Cleveland halls from Buffalo.

Governor Bate, of Tennessee, devotes about two-thirds of the message he has just sent to the Legislature of that State to the debt question. An explanatory tone runs through his treatment of the subject, and he evidently feels not altogether satisfied in his own mind on the repudiation policy. The Memphis Avalanche thinks he could have summed up all he had to say in these few words: "It the State's crefitors don't choose to take what we choose to give them they will get nothing."

Senator Vest's effort to pose as a free trader, at the same time he is making a frantic attempt to get a protective tariff placed on Missouri zinc, is subjecting him to much ridicule. Some of his own party papers are the most zealous in showing up his inconsistency. They laugh at his assumption that he can be a ild protectionist and yet be in full accord with Demomid protectionist and yet be in full accord with Delib-eratic doubles on the tariff. Mr. Vest's attempt at a straddle is doubtless an amusing one, but he correctly represents the larger section of the Democracy which favors protection for itself and free trade for all its relighbour.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner writes from Florida to the Greenbackers that his heart still beats warmly for the almost forgotten rag-baby currency. He thinks that a Government bond bearing a low rate of interest and inchangeable with United States notes is the only solution of the currency problem. It is curious to note that while he favors the issue of more paper money he is unafterably opposed to the coining of more silver dollars. attise point he says: "The hearding of deprecia et ver deliars in the Treasury vaults throws a heavy burnent to heavy heavy burnent to heard real face-value coin, but to heard mere kens, costing real money, is the veriest absurdity of surreities."

The flattering condition of the Democracy in respect to candidates for the Presidency in 1884 is commented upon by The Buffalo Courier. The three nen whose prospects are the best, it says, are General Hancock, Senutor Bayard and ex-Senator McDonald. This list will hardly be regarded as worthy of the crow that The Courier raises. But the most significant thing about that paper's article is its virtual withdrawal of Governor Cleveland from the field. It says that "the New-York Democracy at this time have no candidate for the Presidential nomination." It explains this statement by adding that "the more judicious of Mr. Clevebefore the Democratic National Convention in win ob-because of the success of an administration, his achieve-ments as Governor and the general political situation, and not because of the accidental majority of 1882." This may be taken as a confession from Governor Cleve-land's friends that they consider his chances very poor

## PUBLIC OPINION.

TRANSGRESSING THE LAW.

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From The Boson Advertior (Rep.)
Under our law any one who stores up dangerous sinos ances, such as water and gas, is responsible for
any damage which may ensure from their escape, and the
country will certainly hold its legislators responsible for
the damage which the escape
of the dangerous silver
dollars will cause.

ASKING A LITTLE TOO MUCH. Governor Butter is like Hans in the story, who, having been told to suck a pin in his sieeve, also stuck his kinfe in his sieeve. The Governor does not correctly each the idea of reform. The trouble with him in all cases is that one of his windering eyes seeks spire respect, out he is fellow-edizens by doing something most ignorant of his fellow-edizens by doing something sensational. Now we have always held that executive power and responsibility should go hand to hand, out when the Governor asks the power to suspend an officer elected on the same general ticket with him he "sticks his kutte in his sleeve."

when the Governor asks the lower to suspend an officer elected on the same general ticket with him he "sticks his krite in his sleeve."

CLOSING OF THE CHASM BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

When The Palladelphia Press (Rep.)

When The Odore Tilton epitomized the political stundion of the Union in 1872 as a "bloody chasm," over which Greeleyism invited the South to clasp hands, he did not induse in a mere poeded metaphor. Greeleyism, or Liberalism, was not adequate to the struck expected of it. The hand of the North was not then reasy to extend to the bloody grasp of the unrepentant and unrecognizing millions, too sulien to acknowledge the elemency of a great people's condonation. The result of the Greeley movement passed and left the South more hostile and distructed than it was in the unnost coments of the carpet-bag saturnals. It was only human for Grant and Grantism to mistake the renewal of its tenure for a public approval of the past. The error cost the country four years of a profugate Administration. But with the reconquest of decent administration. But with the reconquest of decent administration the North has gradually extended a hand of servent and hearty conciliation to the South. It has oblicated the affairs of the Federal Union. It has encouraged benignly every effort of the reconstructed local governments of the South to take an equal part in the affairs of the Federal Union. It has forgreen, if it has to lorgotten, the costly secrifice of militions of its best beloved on the sitar of union. Warm and cordial embraces have long since closed the bloody chain, and where it gaped there now blooms the immorteile of national and individual union.

THE NEXT MASSACHUSETES GOVERNORSHIP

THE NEXT MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP Irrespective of the claims or aspirations of

Irrespective of the claims of aspirations of Dr. Loring, we do not think, with the Tribe NB, that there "will be a scramble to keep off the Repositations of the theorem of the 'Widow' decides to run again." On the other hand, notwithstanding all that has come and gone, we believe that the next Governor of Massachasetts will be a Republican, let Butler do what he will; and further, that he will be such a man as Massachusetts will not ought to be proud of. Our neighbor has had her little fling, but she is neither knorant nor corrupt. Further, she is Republican from sentment and conviction. Ne man knows this better than Governor Butler; no man it less likely to tempt fortune again, as ne did in 1882, said whether he does or not, for other reasons than because he expects again to be made Governor, use old Bay tate will had men enough ready to accept her honors, as she will had men enough ready to accept her honors, as she will honor at her next State election a Republic n wo will command the confidence, the esseem and the respect of the State. et of the State.

OWED TO A YALE PROFESSOR.

After reading his letter on Mr. Bearts's spe. h.] Abou Ben Sumner, may he curb his ism, A woke one night from dreams of dogmati-m. And saw within his own apartment fine, Where Free Trade pamphiets made a rich moon

An angel writing in a book quite scrumption; An angol was a self had made this Summer bumptions, And to the presence in his room he said:
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his leal, circle. The Gevernor, naturally pleased at this popular demonstration, remained standing until the applause had ceased that he might bow his thanks, and then, while all eyes were fixed upon him, a maticious fate interposed, and without warning he emitted a sonorous sneeze which shook the windows. Never was there a more ambsing anti-climax, and the audience broke into a roar of laughter.

A righteous judgment, which is the more satisfactory from the fact that it is surprising, was